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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications should be accepted unless accompanied by a letter from the Editor.

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## MARRIAGE.

At Shanghai, on September 20th, EZRA ISAIAH JACOB, of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., to SOPHIE SAUL REUBEN.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1911.

Most of the reference books tell us that the population of China is about 400,000,000, but not a few observant travellers have deemed this estimate extravagant. Mr. ROCKHILL, who travelled extensively in China before he became the United States Minister in Peking, expressed in 1904 the opinion that all the official estimates made within the past 150 years were far in excess of the truth, and his conclusion was that the number of inhabitants of China Proper was probably less than 270,000,000. This agrees nearly enough with an estimate made in 1876 by Mr. HOFFEYER, of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs service. Sir ALEXANDER HOSIE, British Commercial Attaché in Peking, is another authority who dissents from the currently accepted estimate of 400,000,000. In his report for 1906 he wrote: "Having visited 15 of the 18 provinces of China Proper as well as the three Manchurian provinces, and seen how scantily many of them are populated, I doubt very much whether the whole of China, Manchuria, Mongolia, and the Hsin Chiang, or New Dominion, contain a population at all approaching the usually accepted 400,000,000." Yet, in the annual

reports published by the Imperial Maritime Customs we get the population of the eighteen Provinces of China Proper given as being nearer 450 millions than 400 millions. Mr. H. B. MOORE, in his well-known book on "The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire," gives the area of China Proper as 1,535,000 English square miles; that of Manchuria as 385,000 square miles, and Mongolia, Tibet, Turkestan, etc., as comprising an area of 2,400,000 English square miles. This gives a total of 4,320,000 square miles for the whole Chinese Empire. The Customs estimate of the population—438,425,000—is only for the Eighteen Provinces and Manchuria, that is to say, for less than half the entire area of the Empire. In future publications by the Customs Statistical Department we presume these figures will be corrected in accordance with the statistics which have just been compiled as the result of the Census of Families which was undertaken throughout China Proper and Manchuria last year. Why, while the authorities were about it, they did not secure an enumeration of the whole of the population, instead of merely ascertaining the number of families and "the number of sub-families" (which we presume means families who are not householders) we do not know. The method followed has been to number the families and sub-families and then multiply the total by five (as being the average size of a family) in order to get an approximate idea of the total population. In this way the conclusion is reached that the total population of China Proper with Manchuria and the City of Peking is 312,420,025, and when we add to these figures an estimate of the population of the New Dominions, we have official authority, at least, for continuing to speak of the Chinese Empire as having a population of about 400 millions. A comparison of the estimated population of the various provinces as given in the *Cabinet Gazette* and the *Customs Gazette* reveal some striking differences. For example, in the former we have the population of Szechuan set down as 16,392,105, while in the latter publication it is given as 78,711,000. Sir ALEXANDER HOSIE estimated the population of this province in 1904 as 45,000,000. The *Cabinet Gazette* gives the population of the Province of Kwangtung as 25,268,900, while the *Customs Gazette* gives it as 32,000,000. The enumeration made last year is probably very trustworthy, for in the neighbouring provinces, and doubtless elsewhere, many people imagined that the taking of the census was for purposes of taxation, and accordingly did their best to get themselves overlooked by the census officers; but the census has the merit of being the first serious attempt of the kind made for very many years to get an approximate idea of the population, and the statistics now published will probably be accepted henceforth as the most authoritative figures available.

The railway time-table for the through service to Canton is advertised on page 5.

The Rev. F. T. JOHNSON, Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, returned to the Colony from Australia yesterday by the *s.s. Empress*.

A letter from Mr. BOWLEY in reply to Mr. WILKINSON's letter which appeared in yesterday's *Daily Press* is held over until to-morrow.

A marriage has been arranged between Edward Ritchie Morris, of Shanghai, and Mary Forrester, daughter of J. Fortune, of Dengair, Kirkcaldyshire.

Mr. G. WARREN SWIRE and Mrs. SWIRE, widow of the late John Swire, founder of the firm of Butterfield & Swire, arrived last week in Shanghai by steamer from Dairen.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in the autumn, between Captain H. Marrian Perry, Royal Army Medical Corps, Hongkong, and Eleanor, second daughter of the late Edward Griffith Brewer, of Strawberry Hill.

A marriage has been arranged between Edward Otter Reis, Commissioner of Maritime Customs, China, eldest son of the late Adolph Reis, of Shanghai, and Kathleen Margaret Victoria, eldest daughter of the late Richard Henry Handcock, Lieutenant Royal Munster Fusiliers, and of Mrs. Handcock, 14, Chancery, road, Bedford.

After a very troublesome two years' work the liquidators in the large local German firm of E. Meyer & Co., says the *China Critic* of Tientsin, have at last managed to wind it up, the property and other valuable assets having been gradually disposed of satisfactorily, and the German Consulate now notifies its final liquidation, which was completed on September 1, 1911. The assets dealt with ran into more than a million and a half taels.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. Hazeland convicted a Chinese of stealing a jacket from a countryman on board the *s.s. Sai Tai*, and sentenced him to two months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks. Another thief who was found guilty of stealing a quantity of silk clothing and money of a total value of \$10.25 from a passenger on the *s.s. Sai Ning* was sentenced to imprisonment for two months with hard labour.

The Colony was again free from plague last week. There were, however, two fatal cases of small-pox. The other cases of communicable diseases notified were one of diphtheria, two of enteric fever, and one of paratyphoid fever.

Sergeant Gerard executed a gambling warrant at 15, Moon Street, on Sunday night and arrested 15 gamblers, the remainder of the school escaping by the scaffolding which was erected in front of the house. The offenders were charged before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday and fined \$3 each.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday Commander C. W. Beckwith, E.N. fined the master of a fishing junk \$5 for being in Causeway Bay without the permission of the Harbour Master. A charge of blowing the whistle of the launch *Sin Tuckoo* other than for the purpose of navigation, preferred against the coxswain, was dismissed, and the defendant was cautioned.

According to Swedish newspapers, the managing-director of the Swedish East Asiatic Steamship Line, Mr. Bröström, of Göteborg, intends to take a trip to the Far East for the purpose of studying the economic conditions. The Swedish Ambassador in Japan, Mr. Wallenberg, has declared that the success of this new line to Japan is secure. The steamers on the voyage out have to call at Chinese ports. The line will gradually be extended to Java and Sumatra.

An Indian policeman from Shaikwan charged four Chinese with obstruction before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday. According to the complainant's story, while on duty near the Siwan-o market he saw a quantity of wood lying on the footpath outside a contractor's shop. When he ordered a man belonging to the shop to remove it, the latter struck him on the nose with the back of a chopper and ran into the shop. The policeman followed and arrested him, and when he got outside he was attacked by other Chinese. The hearing was adjourned.

At the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, before Mr. Frank W. Hadley, Vice-Consul, acting judicially, Frank Foster, comedian, Savoy Hotel, was charged with having conducted a gambling game known as "one to five," in the billiard room of the Astor Bar, on the 7th inst. A further charge of being a professional gambler and a danger to the peace and good order of the Settlement was framed against him. After Det. Sgt. Reeves had given evidence, the accused was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment to date from the time of arrest.

ASSAULT AT POKFULAM.

Mr. C. Clementi, Assistant Colonial Secretary, appeared before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday to prosecute five Chinese on a charge of assault. The defendants, who were employed at the French Fathers' Sanatorium, Road at dusk on Sunday evening when Commodore Ryres, Miss Ryres and Mr. Clementi approached. As the riders were passing the parapet the Chinese threw stones at them, and one of the stones threw hit Miss Ryres on the hat. Mr. Clementi rode back, seized one of the Chinese and took him to the Pokfulam Police Station, and subsequently the other four were arrested. His Worship bound each of the defendants over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for one year.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The following minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 5th September, have been forwarded for publication:—

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), Y. Kikuchi, Rev. G. M. Wales, W. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

Letters were read from Mr. Julian H. Arnold informing the Council that he has resumed charge of the American Consulate, and from H. B. M. Consul notifying the Council that he has handed over the duties of Senior Consul to Mr. Arnold.

The Secretary reports an interview he has had with a representative of the Amoy Tinning Co., concerning their application to reclaim ground and construct a bund at Lai-choo-ch.

A letter is read from Mr. Nin Chin Hoat concerning the valuation of his property. The matter is passed to the Assessment Committee.

The Secretary reports considerable damage by the storm to roads, drains, walls, trees, and lamps within the Settlement. In connection with the matter of repairs, &c., necessary to the drains, &c., it is decided to have special attention paid to the drains in the village, with a view to putting a stop to the smells arising from same.

The Capt.-Supt. reports that the following cases have been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summons:—Breach of Municipal Regns. (disorderly house), 1; obtaining money under false pretences, 1; assault, 4; throwing rubbish, &c., into public drains, 5; encroaching on a grave, 1; failing to keep premises in a sanitary state, 6; failing to carry out an agreement, 1; refusing to quit tenancy of land, 1. Summary Arrests:—Assault, 10; theft, 2; breach of quarry regulations, 1; kidnapping, 1.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"SANITAS"—No. We believe the work on Sanitation is not yet ready for the press. We are also given to understand there may be a further slight delay in publication owing to the difficulty experienced in selecting a suitable title for the book. We cannot undertake to receive suggestions as to a fitting name for the work: they should be submitted to the author direct.

THE COLONY WAS AGAIN FREE FROM PLAGUE LAST WEEK. There were, however, two fatal cases of small-pox. The other cases of communicable diseases notified were one of diphtheria, two of enteric fever, and one of paratyphoid fever.

SERGEANT GERARD EXECUTED A GAMBLING WARRANT AT 15, MOON STREET, ON SUNDAY NIGHT AND ARRESTED 15 GAMBLERS, THE REMAINDER OF THE SCHOOL ESCAPING BY THE SCAFFOLDING WHICH WAS ERECTED IN FRONT OF THE HOUSE. THE OFFENDERS WERE CHARGED BEFORE MR. HAZELAND AT THE MAGISTRACY YESTERDAY AND FINED \$3 EACH.

AT THE MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT YESTERDAY COMMANDER C. W. BECKWITH, E.N. FINED THE MASTER OF A FISHING JUNK \$5 FOR BEING IN CAUSEWAY BAY WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE HARBOUR MASTER. A CHARGE OF BLOWING THE WHISTLE OF THE LAUNCH *SIN TUCKOO* OTHER THAN FOR THE PURPOSE OF NAVIGATION, PREFERRED AGAINST THE COXSAIN, WAS DISMISSED, AND THE DEFENDANT WAS CAUTIONED.

ACCORDING TO SWEDISH NEWSPAPERS, THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR OF THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC STEAMSHIP LINE, MR. BRÖSTRÖM, OF GÖTEBORG, INTENDS TO TAKE A TRIP TO THE FAR EAST FOR THE PURPOSE OF STUDYING THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. THE SWEDISH AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN, MR. WALLENBERG, HAS DECLARED THAT THE SUCCESS OF THIS NEW LINE TO JAPAN IS SECURE. THE STEAMERS ON THE VOYAGE OUT HAVE TO CALL AT CHINESE PORTS. THE LINE WILL GRADUALLY BE EXTENDED TO JAVA AND SUMATRA.

AN INDIAN POLICEMAN FROM SHAIKWAN CHARGED FOUR CHINESE WITH OBSTRUCTION BEFORE MR. HAZELAND AT THE MAGISTRACY YESTERDAY. ACCORDING TO THE COMPLAINANT'S STORY, WHILE ON DUTY NEAR THE SIWAN-O MARKET HE SAW A QUANTITY OF WOOD LYING ON THE FOOTPATH OUTSIDE A CONTRACTOR'S SHOP. WHEN HE ORDERED A MAN BELONGING TO THE SHOP TO REMOVE IT, THE LATTER STRUCK HIM ON THE NOSE WITH THE BACK OF A CHOPPER AND RAN INTO THE SHOP. THE POLICEMAN FOLLOWED AND ARRESTED HIM, AND WHEN HE GOT OUTSIDE HE WAS ATTACKED BY OTHER CHINESE. THE HEARING WAS ADJOURNED.

AT THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA, AT SHANGHAI, BEFORE MR. FRANK W. HADLEY, VICE-CONSUL, ACTING JUDICIALLY, FRANK FOSTER, COMEDIAN, SAVOY HOTEL, WAS CHARGED WITH HAVING CONDUCTED A GAMBLING GAME KNOWN AS "ONE TO FIVE," IN THE BILLIARD ROOM OF THE ASTOR BAR, ON THE 7TH INST. A FURTHER CHARGE OF BEING A PROFESSIONAL GAMBLER AND A DANGER TO THE PEACE AND GOOD ORDER OF THE SETTLEMENT WAS FRAMED AGAINST HIM. AFTER DET. SGT. REEVES HAD GIVEN EVIDENCE, THE ACCUSED WAS SENTENCED TO THREE WEEKS' IMPRISONMENT TO DATE FROM THE TIME OF ARREST.

ASSAULT AT POKFULAM.

MR. C. CLEMENTI, ASSISTANT COLONIAL SECRETARY, APPEARED BEFORE MR. HAZELAND AT THE MAGISTRACY YESTERDAY TO PROSECUTE FIVE CHINESE ON A CHARGE OF ASSAULT. THE DEFENDANTS, WHO WERE EMPLOYED AT THE FRENCH FATHERS' SANATORIUM, ROAD AT DUSK ON SUNDAY EVENING WHEN COMMODORE RYRES, MISS RYRES AND MR. CLEMENTI APPROACHED. AS THE RIDERS WERE PASSING THE PARAPET THE CHINESE THREW STONES AT THEM, AND ONE OF THE STONES THREW HIT MISS RYRES ON THE HAT. MR. CLEMENTI RODE BACK, SEIZED ONE OF THE CHINESE AND TOOK HIM TO THE POKFULAM POLICE STATION, AND SUBSEQUENTLY THE OTHER FOUR WERE ARRESTED. HIS WORSHIP BOUND EACH OF THE DEFENDANTS OVER IN THE SUM OF \$100 TO KEEP THE PEACE FOR ONE YEAR.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

THE FOLLOWING MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL, HELD AT THE BOARD ROOM, ON THE 5TH SEPTEMBER, HAVE BEEN FORWARDED FOR PUBLICATION:—

PRESENT:—MESSRS. W. H. WALLACE (CHAIRMAN), Y. KIKUCHI, REV. G. M. WALES, W. WILSON, THE HEALTH OFFICER AND THE SECRETARY.

LETTERS WERE READ FROM MR. JULIAN H. ARNOLD INFORMING THE COUNCIL THAT HE HAS RESUMED CHARGE OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE, AND FROM H. B. M. CONSUL NOTIFYING THE COUNCIL THAT HE HAS HANDED OVER THE DUTIES OF SENIOR CONSUL TO MR. ARNOLD.

THE SECRETARY REPORTS AN INTERVIEW HE HAS HAD WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMOY TINNING CO., CONCERNING THEIR APPLICATION TO RECLAIM GROUND AND CONSTRUCT A BUND AT LAI-CHOO-CH.

A LETTER IS READ FROM MR. NIN CHIN HOAT CONCERNING THE VALUATION OF HIS PROPERTY. THE MATTER IS PASSED TO THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

THE SECRETARY REPORTS CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE BY THE STORM TO ROADS, DRAINS, WALLS, TREES, AND LAMPS WITHIN THE SETTLEMENT. IN CONNECTION WITH THE MATTER OF REPAIRS, &C., NECESSARY TO THE DRAINS, &C., IT IS DECIDED TO HAVE SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO THE DRAINS IN THE VILLAGE, WITH A VIEW TO PUTTING A STOP TO THE SMELLS ARISING FROM SAME.

THE CAPT.-SUPT. REPORTS THAT THE FOLLOWING CASES HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH AT THE MIXED COURT SINCE THE LAST MEETING:—BREACH OF MUNICIPAL REGNS. (DISORDERLY HOUSE), 1; OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES, 1; ASSAULT, 4; THROWING RUBBISH, &C., INTO PUBLIC DRAINS, 5; ENCROACHING ON A GRAVE, 1; FAILING TO KEEP PREMISES IN A SANITARY STATE, 6; FAILING TO CARRY OUT AN AGREEMENT, 1; REFUSING TO QUIT TENANCY OF LAND, 1. SUMMARY ARRESTS:—ASSAULT, 10; THEFT, 2; BREACH OF QUARRY REGULATIONS, 1; KIDNAPPING, 1.

## TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, September 25th.

The French reply proposes certain modifications of the formulae in which the French control of Morocco is set forth, notably that France insists upon the relations between Morocco and the Powers being carried on through France.

The Paris Cabinet has approved of the reply to the German Note, which M. de Selves dispatched by a special messenger to Berlin.

## A REASSURING STATEMENT.

LATER.

Reuter's correspondent at Alencón cables that M. Caillaux, speaking at a banquet, deprecated exaggerating the gravity of the present difficulties. "We are doing," he said, "all we can to ensure France having complete liberty of action in Morocco. We do not doubt that France and Germany, both desiring peace, will reach a lasting agreement."

## ANOTHER VIEW.

LATER.

The *Temps* thinks that the Franco-German and Franco-Spanish agreements and Italy's movements in Tripoli will not exhaust the African problem. It suggests the exchange of the Central African territories of which the Nile valley is the natural outlet for territories in the vicinity of Lake Chad which would become a French lake.

## ITALY AND TURKEY.

LONDON, September 25th.

There is considerable anti-Italian feeling in Tripoli as the result of alleged Italian territorial designs.

Italians are leaving, as they fear a Turkish rising.

A telegram from Port Said states that the Turks have captured the Italian liner *Regina Margherita* at Messina.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that Italy has sounded the Powers regarding their attitude in the event of Italy taking forcible action in Tripoli and that the Powers expressed themselves favourably.

## A SIGNIFICANT ORDER.

LONDON, September 25th.

Malta telegrams state that the British cruiser *Medeo* has been ordered to proceed eastward under sealed orders to-morrow.

## IMPORTANT HEALTH DISCOVERY.

LONDON, September 25th.

Professor Anthony has arrived at Plymouth. He has been investigating the causes of various fevers in Africa. He stated that he had discovered a cure for blackwater by the injection of an arsenical preparation. It had secured 93 per cent. of success.

## LABOUR PARTY AND LIBERALISM.

LONDON, September 25th.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., speaking at a Labour demonstration at Bristol, defended the Labourite action of designating a Labour candidate for the bye-election at Kilmarnock Burghs. If the threats they received were meant for a challenge they were willing to accept it. They did not wish to hold seats in the House of Commons or elsewhere by favour of the Liberals.

## THE FOUR-POWER LOAN TO CHINA.

LONDON, September 25th.

Conferences between representatives of the Four Powers interested in the Chinese loan were opened at Berlin at the Deutsche Asiatische Bank. An agreement was reached regarding currency reform and the steps required for carrying out the reform programme. The loan will not be issued just yet.

## BRITISH AIRSHIP WRECKED.

LONDON, September 25th.

After four months of alteration, the naval airship on leaving the shed at Barrow broke in the middle and was wrecked.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, September 25th.

The death of the Earl of St. Germans is announced.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## FRENCH NAVAL DISASTER.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, September 25th.

A Marseilles telegram reports that fire broke out in the ammunition hold of the French warship *Liberte* and that the vessel sank in nineteen minutes, from 437 to 500 men being drowned.

## ANOTHER FRENCH DREADNOUGHT.

LONDON, September 25th.

The French Dreadnought *Courbet* was launched at L'Orient.

## SUPER-DREADNOUGHT LAUNCHED.

LONDON, September 25th.

At Camden, New Jersey, the Argentine super-Dreadnought *Morona* was launched. She is of 27,000 tons and has a speed of 22½ knots.

## EX-SHAH CAPTURED.

LONDON, September 25th.

The *Morning Post* correspondent at Tehran telegraphs that a Turcoman chief has wired the Cabinet that he has captured the ex-Shah and is asking for instructions.

## JOHNSON-WELLS FIGHT.

LONDON, September 25th.

The Bishop of Winchester has written to *The Times* denouncing the Johnson-Wells fight. He declares that no problem is causing more anxiety than the colour problem.

## RUSSIA'S POLICY.

LONDON, September 25th.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that the semi-official *Rossiyskiye* declares that the rumours as to a change in Russian policy as the result of the assassination of M. Stolypin are unfounded. The talk about the growth of absolutism is evidently aimed at unsettling the public mind. The idea of a popular assembly, adds the journal, is rooted in the minds of the people and forms a firm foundation on which to fight against revolution.

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON, September 25th.

The Directors, in submitting to shareholders the Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank, and of the Profit and Loss Account for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1911, say:—

The Gross Profit of the Bank for the past Half-year, including yen 1,167,789 brought forward from last account, amount to yen 11,700,714, of which yen 8,767,386 have been deducted for interests, taxes, current expenses, rebate on bills current and doubtful debts, bonus for officers and clerks, &c., leaving a balance of yen 2,933,327 for appropriation.

The Directors now propose that yen 300,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a Dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, which will absorb yen 1,440,000.

The Balance, yen 1,193,327, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

## CHINESE SHRUBS AND BRITISH FRUITS.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

The fortnightly meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society was held last month at their hall in Vincent-square, Westminster.

The most important and at the same time the largest group exhibited was the Hon. Viscountess Gibbs' collection of trees and shrubs that have been raised at Aldenham, Epsom, from seed sent from China by Mr. E. H. Wilson. The group, which was awarded a gold medal, contained specimens of the yellow-stemmed Birch and of *Hydrangea* Sargentii, both at present unknown to any tree or shrub in China. The Chinese Tulip-tree, which is said to produce leaves as large as gardeners' aprons, a new large-leaved *Ailanthus* (tree of Heaven), and many new species at present unnamed of *Alder*, *Rubus*, *Cornus*, *Vitis*, *Ligustrum*, and *Cotoneaster* also added to the richness of this unique collection of 803 species and varieties. Most of the specimens were grown in pots, and the restricted root run had undoubtedly dwarfed the habit of many of the plants.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Bracmar* left Keelung on the 24th instant p.m., and may be expected here to-day p.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Delfinger*, which left here on the 22nd inst., at 5 a.m., arrived at Shanghai on the 25th inst., at 5 a.m.

The P. & O. S.N. Co.'s str. *Namur* is expected to arrive at Colombo on the 4th prox. at 5 a.m.

The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru* with U.S. mails is expected to arrive at this port to-day between 6 and 8 a.m.

The Philippines Co. str. *Dub* left Manila on the 23rd instant, and is due here to-day at daylight.

The I.G.M. str. *Duelon*, which left here on the 21st inst., at 10 a.m., arrived at Singapore on the 25th inst., at 10 a.m.

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

September 22nd.

## PRICE OF COMMODITIES.

Rice is exceedingly dear here just now. For \$1 it is only possible to buy ten *kas* (battles) of first-quality grain. There appears to be a shortage everywhere, and it is said that several of the bigger merchants are endeavouring to make a "corner" in this staple. Sympathetically-frosted, oil and salt have risen in price, and this tells very heavily on the huge section of the populace who exist on the precarious borderland separating poverty from destitution. Just at present there is a very great amount of dissatisfaction in the city, and in the case of a sudden emergency it is almost certain that the large body of the semi-starving would make their presence unpleasantly felt. The want of faith in the government and the unpleasant uncertainty of what is likely to happen in the near future is having a very serious effect on the money market. Money is very tight owing to the large investments that have been made out of the country, and the heavy deposits that have been made by the richer section in the foreign banks. The Mint is working overtime just now in making twenty-cent pieces, as the Viceroy appropriated five hundred ounces of silver for the manufacture of these coins. For a ten-cent piece only eighty cash can be obtained, which is a much smaller quantity than could be obtained some time ago. Talking of these small coins, it is interesting to observe that there is getting to be quite a dearth of them—especially the useful *san fan* bit, or five-cent piece. It is said that certain speculators are busily collecting every one they can lay their hands on, and it is common knowledge that many of the copper coins never emanated from the Government Mints, but are counterfeits. The natives of this province are indeed master-hands in making money out of exchange fluctuations. In fact, the economic conditions of the province are anything but rosy just now, and it is not likely they will improve until more confidence can be placed in the powers that be.

## THE VICEROY.

Latterly there have been persistent rumours to the effect that the Viceroy is shortly to be sent to fill a post in the Capital. Rumour has it that H. E. has incurred the displeasure of a certain clique in Peking who are doing their utmost to remove him and rendering his life anything but a bed of roses by almost daily censures of his policy. His attitude towards the *Kak Ming* Tong or rebels, his firmness in suppressing unfriendly demonstrations against Mao, and latterly the policy he has adopted in the railway disputes have all brought denunciation on his head from a certain section of the people. There is no doubt, however, that the Viceroy has proved himself a strong man, and such always incur the envious stings of those jealous of their strength. It is likely, however, from the tenor of certain telegrams recently received from the capital, that H. E. Chang will continue to hold his post. Certain it is that a new Provincial Head being put into power at this juncture would not tend to secure that stability of which the provincial government is so much in want.

## THE SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient in their Rice circular dated September 21st says:—

On account of the rise in prices and scarcity of paddy and because the new crop will be late owing to the scarcity of rains, our Government in order to prevent famine in the interior decided on the 13th instant to interdict the export of Rice. Nevertheless the contracts concluded before this date are authorised to be fulfilled.

Authorities are now taking a census of the paddy existing in the country and upon the result of this census will depend whether the decision will be revoked, maintained or extended to a complete interdiction if



## HONGKONG'S CHILDREN.

The following remarks were prompted by a recent perusal of the "Children's Charter" (Children Act, 1908), which led me to compare the law in force in this Colony relating to children with that which prevails in England, with certain results which can only be described as startling.

This Colony is governed by the law in force in England in 1843 (as modified by the Ordinances of the local legislature), as far as such law is applicable to local circumstances.

The result is that we are practically under the Common Law of England with regard to children, but without any Poor Law.

By the Common Law a duty is cast on parents to protect and maintain their children, but there was practically no means of enforcing this duty in 1843 except through the action of the Guardians of the Poor, (who compelled parents to support or contribute to the support of their offspring up to the age of 15) or by an indictment at Common Law.

The law of England since 1842 has been modified by many statutes providing for the protection, maintenance and education of children, including Factory Acts, Bastardy Acts, Education Acts and Prevention of Cruelty Acts, culminating in the Children Act, 1908. None of these Acts is in force in this Colony.

In this Colony parents may not expose children under the age of two, but when a child has attained that ripe age the statutory protection ceases, and the cumbersome machinery of an indictment at Common Law is the only means of punishing the unnatural parent.

No cruelty by parents to children comes within the purview of the law of Hongkong unless it is such as to seriously endanger life or health.

Parents may make their children slave for them either at home, in the streets, in a factory or in a theatre or music hall for 24 hours a day including Sundays; they may dose their children with alcohol, opium, or nicotine; allow them to smoke, bet, frequent public-houses and houses of ill-fame.

Parents in Hongkong are under no legal liability to educate their children, or to teach them a trade or to take any steps to train them to become useful citizens, or anything other than miserable outcasts, rogues and vagabonds, a danger to society and a disgrace to our boasted Western Civilization.

Masters and mistresses are under no legal liability to do anything for their apprentices and servants except to provide food, clothing and lodging, and to refrain from doing them bodily harm to such an extent as to endanger life or health, or inflict permanent injury.

Manufacturing Companies may employ children and young persons of both sexes and of any age, however tender, and keep them at work all day and all night, week days and Sundays, Feast-days and holidays; in all sorts of dangerous and unhealthy occupations, subject only to certain very mild bylaws of the Sanitary Board providing for a minimum amount of air space and cleanliness.

Children are employed to carry loads as soon as they can toddle; and until the child can toddle the poor mother has to carry him on her back in addition to the allotted load, as the poor mother has no place in which the child may be cared for whilst she earns enough to buy both a plate of rice.

A putative father is under no legal liability to contribute towards the support of his reputed child or of his mother.

The children of Hongkong have fallen between two stools—they have lost the protection of Chinese Family Law and Custom and have not been given the protection of the law of England.

In China the duties of parents, as inculcated by the teaching of Confucius, are enforced by the Kaifong (magistrates), the elders of the village, or, as a last resort, by the District Magistrate. The latter, an autocratic official with the power of life and death, can sit like a Cadi under a palm tree dealing out substantial justice, unfettered by the technicalities of the English law of evidence, which, applied in its fullest rigidity in the Criminal Courts of this Colony, binds the hands of the local Magistrates and results probably more frequently as a screen to the guilty than as a protection to the innocent.

In Hongkong the Magistrate has little or no discretion; he is tied hand and foot by the letter of the law, and has, as I have pointed out, no jurisdiction in many cases in which a paternal Government ought to intervene to protect the children; the power of the Kaifong is almost entirely absent, there are no village elders, and the powers of the Registrar-General (or Protector of Chinese) in respect of children are practically limited to the protection of young girls from immorality.

The reason for the defective condition of the law relating to children is obvious: the population of Hongkong, like that of all other young Colonies, was at first almost exclusively composed of male adults. The child life of the Colony is a later growth, which has increased by imperceptible degrees from a negligible quantity to the enormous figure (in 1901) of over 75,000 children under 15, including 30,000 in the New Territory.

When the detailed returns of the Census of 1911 are published this figure will probably be much greater.

The proverbial ill-treatment of the law has failed to keep pace with this wonderful increase in the juvenile population.

In a subsequent letter I propose to point out what voluntary agencies exist to mollify the defective state of the law, and what remedial measures should be introduced to remedy the existing state of affairs.

F. B. L. BOWLEY.

## HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, September 1st.

THE CHINESE SAILOR.  
Not long ago we had a lively debate in England as to why many shipowners preferred Chinese to British sailors. Now Sir John Glover, who has had a very extensive experience of the mercantile marine, has given his impressions.

"Are you certain," he asked an interviewer, "that the ordinary British seaman is as inadequate as you assume? But if the assumption is allowed to stand, it seems to me there are definite reasons which induce a certain number of boys to turn back from a sea life, and which diminish the qualifications of the men. With regard to the former, there are the ordinary physical discomforts which generally attach to a first voyage, and which are a real element in the problem. And then there is the kind of monotony incident to sea life which the energetic spirit of the adventurous English boy sometimes revolts against. But granted that these initial drawbacks have been overcome, the service has the attraction of good wages, good conditions, and continuous employment. I know it is a general impression that employment is not continuous. The trade unions are the chief impediment there. They act upon the man in such a manner that the ship-owner is largely helpless to do so. Fees of some kind are payable to the seaman who supplies the sort of labour in this respect. So while we want many units of our crews to stand by the ships in dock and sign on again, this other influence pulls against our policy of continued employment and diminishes its effect. But it is not only the seaman's organisation which operates in this respect; the character of the seamen themselves is a factor. They seem to change and the spasmodic element in their life. After a five or six months' voyage and perhaps, perhaps, begins to tell on them. The port of unloading may offer them attractions, and without any forethought they simply leave the vessel and the captain has to sign on any hands he can pick up. Yet the conditions of the service have improved continuously during my experience. If the conditions are not good yet, the action of the Board of Trade has, indeed, been superfluous. Considering the State controls the service, as well as the increasing expenditure to which owners have been put by this policy, one would not expect to have to look for some beneficial results. Take one instance of this complicated effect. Some thirty or forty years ago the mention of a sea life evoked thoughts of scum. Well, I wonder if you personally have ever met with scum except in old books. Now the disappearance of a definite disease marks the general improvement of marine conditions which I have watched and witnessed. Owners now carry by law certain amounts and kinds of provisions, and scum is thereby ruled out of the accidents of sea life. But in every way I have noted betterment. There is probably not a title of the deaths in the service which occurred when sailing ships were the common mode of carrying cargo and passengers. Yet where does the credit for the improvement go? It seems simply to evaporate and to be lost, and disparagement of the good conditions which owners have gradually conspired to produce, not without being mulcted of their own advantage, will continue. Yes, foreigners get employment in our ships for one or two definite reasons. First, that their labour is cheaper. Secondly, they can subsist through the tropical voyages without loss of energy. And third, they are naturally sober. I dare say you are aware that the P. and O. line is very largely manned by Italians, and the P. and O. is one of the finest running lines in the world. These are facts that it is extremely difficult to circumvent, or to manage into an indictment of the marine. Speaking personally, when one sees the alert appearance and fine physique of the Italian seamen, one instinctively feels that the ship is well-manned, and the reason for their employment reveals itself. Do I think the Mercantile Marine offers a good opening for the English boy? Well, there are of course different types of boys, but we who have carried boys of all types in increasing numbers believe that any possible difficulty which may be found in the continuance of their employment does not come from the organisers of the Merchant Navy. The recent strike is the result of an attitude of agitation which is detrimental to the whole service, and gives the general public a false idea of the conditions that are prevalent."

C.M.S. FINANCE.  
Church Missionary Society finance, I hear, is not in a satisfactory state, so there is to be a serious reduction in the number of workers to be sent out this year. Last year 182 started out; this year there will be only 124. Altogether the Society has 1,360 missionaries, aided by 440 native clergy, teachers, catechists and Bible women. In all their schools and colleges they have no less than 180,000 scholars. It is explained by one commentator on the situation that "the fall in the society's revenue is attributable to the demands made upon the purse of the benevolent for the purpose of combating heathenism at home."

A CHINESE QUARTER IN PARIS.  
A friend who has been living in Paris for some time tells me the City of Light is developing quite a Chinese quarter. They maintain their own colony and are to be seen mostly about the Rue de l'Université and the Chinese Legation. Shopkeepers, workmen, laundrymen, students, they preserve their own dress, and apparently are flourishing, for fifty workers are coming to build a pagoda that is now to replace one in the Rue de Babylone.

AN EXPLORER IN WESTERN CHINA.  
Mr. Douglas Carruthers, the young explorer who is making his way across Central Asia, Mongolia, and Western China, to Peking, has sent home for the Natural History Museum a fine collection of birds obtained by him in Turkestan, and he hopes to be able to send the Museum similar collections from the other parts of Asia to be covered by him. He is not a novice to the work, for he was a member of the expedition that explored Mount Ráwenzori, and crossed Africa from east to west in search of zoological specimens. The Royal Geographical Society hope to have a paper from him later on giving an outline of his observations in Asia.

THE LABOUR TROUBLES.  
The outlook in England is far from rosy, even if the great strike was got over without actual famine conditions. There is that foreboding

Tom Mann, after a chequered career as an agitator in this country and Australia, now settling out definitely to produce a revolution, and brazenly boasting of his aim. He finds a good second in Ben Tillet, who distinguished himself last week by declaring from Trafalgar Square that the troops employed in strike repression "enjoyed" shooting strikers. It would not have been amiss to have handed the gaseous Ben over to a company of the troops who had been so employed for the rest of the afternoon, with the comment that they could do what they liked with him. I fancy they would have "enjoyed" that, anyway. But, seriously, the prospects are black enough. It works out something like this: Labour has got awfully head and refuses to listen even to its own regular leaders. If a labour leader is anxious to effect a settlement of a dispute, he is at once pounced on as a weak man who has been squarred by the capitalists. So in step the Tom Manns and the Ben Tillets, reckless and irresponsible, ready for any racket that gives them notoriety, for it costs them nothing, and they are Ishmaels of Society anyway. So they stir up the workers till the latter begin to prod the Labour party in the House of Commons and they in turn get rusty. It would not be surprising if the coalition Ministry break up very shortly and we have another election. No great loss, say you? Well, that depends what comes next. If it is to be a great accession of wild Labour men, sent to Parliament in a spasm of democratic fever by the aid of payment of members and other political lubricants for glib-tongued and ambitious adventurers, then we may be a lot worse off than we are.

THE OLDHAM "WAKES" WEEK.  
But up in Lancashire they are neither disturbed by that nor by the dreadful infantile mortality of the last hot month. They are not put out by small things in Oldham. Last week "wakes" week up there, so no less than three hundred couples held them to church and registry office and got applied as a preliminary to a holiday at Blackpool. They came so thick and fast on the registrar that he called a temporary halt and thereafter married them in batches. In all about fifty thousand of them went to Blackpool and the local holiday clubs paid out fully £200,000 in holiday funds.

THE CONSERVATIVE ORGANISATION.  
In the next campaign the Conservative party hope to do far better than last time, especially in London. The metropolis will be in the hands of their best organisers, who have made a science of his business in the Midlands area and will introduce Birmingham methods to London. As to the Conservative central office, there has been a reshuffle there. The most noticeable thing is that Lord Farguhar is to be treasurer, for that serves every link connecting Lord St. Austins (Sir Acland Flood) with the party machinery. That means that Mr. Balfour's chief stalwart has gone, but the Balfour influence seems as strong as ever, in spite of the criticisms that come from within and without the party. It will be hard indeed to oust him till he is willing to be ousted. And Lord Farguhar is not on the side of the "Die Hards"; nor is Sir George Younger, who is to take the difficult job of working up his party in Scotland. Sir George is one of the most popular men in the House, and it is probable he can improve on the situation up there. As to Lord Farguhar, he came into politics late in life. His father was member for Hertford, but he made his own fortune in the City and then advanced with marvellous rapidity in Society till he became an honoured member of the Marlborough House set and a special crony of the late King Edward, then Prince of Wales. He represented East Marylebone in the L.C.C. years ago and West Marylebone in Parliament, till he was succeeded by his step-son, Sir Samuel Sefton. He is in his sixty-eighth year, and his acceptance of the treasurership has more in it than meets the eye, for he was understood to be wanting a rest when he gave up his post as Master of the Household. Perhaps he has come to the conclusion the party needs all the help it can get just now.

EXPLORATION IN NEW GUINEA.  
Another expedition is to set out almost immediately for New Guinea. The cost is to be borne by Oxford University, and Mr. D. Jenness, of Balliol College, Oxford, will be in charge of it. The object will be mostly anthropological and the explorer expects to be in New Guinea at least twelve months. From New Zealand, Mr. Jenness is to travel to the extreme south-eastern corner of British New Guinea, and will confine his work to that section. His headquarters will be on Goodenough Island, in the extreme north of the D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago. The habits and customs, art and religion of the natives will be studied in order to see whether the theory is correct that the people are a mixture of Melanesian and Papuan origin. Though that region is the most accessible of all for such an enterprise, it has never been touched before in anything like a complete way. There is one mission station on Goodenough Island, and once in a long while a Government official lands, but nobody has ever explored the interior. Mr. Jenness may have trouble in enlisting the natives to help him when he arrives in November, for many of them are known to be cannibals.

CINEMATOGRAPH FOR CHINA.  
I hear that the whole of China is to have its cinematograph theatres, since an arrangement has been come to between a London firm of film makers and the Chinese government. Local mandarins are to put up the capital and the Chinese will run the theatres themselves. On the other hand, the cinematograph company is to be at liberty to take films all over China and to be protected from harm when ceremonies of various kinds are photographed—a wise provision, for some operators who have tried it without official protection have, I understand, barely managed to get home to London.

## CHINESE ON THE SHANGHAI COUNCIL.

The N. C. Daily News of the 22nd inst. says:—

In a letter published in yesterday's Municipal Gazette from the Chairman of the Council to the Senior Consul, the Consul Body is taxed with being aware of "the lengths to which the foreign community is prepared to go in order to secure the incorporation of the lands between the Settlement and the railway lines within the limits to which the Land Regulations and By-laws apply." In plain language this means that the community will pay for Settlement extension, and the statement, if we understand it aright, would appear to require modification. The community was indeed asked to endorse the Council's request for Settlement extension as long ago as March, 1909, and the resolution which the ratepayers passed on that occasion authorised the Council to maintain unrelaxed endeavours towards the end which they had in view, and gave many and cogent reasons for the community will pay for Settlement extension, and the statement, if we understand it aright, would appear to require modification. 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**FOR**  
**STUBBORN COUGHS**  
**BRONCHITIS**  
**WEAK LUNGS**  
**CATARRH**  
**CONSUMPTION**

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

**THE AMERICAN MAIL.**  
The T.K.K. str. *Tenyo Maru* with U.S. mails arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on the 23rd inst., and is due to arrive at this port on or about the 25th inst.

The P.M.S.S. Co. str. *Persia* sailed from San Francisco on the 13th inst. en route to Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 11th prox.

The P.M.S.S. Co. str. *Korea* sailed from San Francisco on the 19th inst. for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due to arrive at this port on the 20th prox.

**THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.**  
The I.G.M. str. *Prins Waldemar* left Sydney on the 23rd inst., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 16th prox.

**THE ENGLISH MAIL.**  
The P. & O. str. *Delhi* left Singapore for this port on the 22nd inst., at 5 p.m., with the outward English Mail, and is due here tomorrow at about 6 a.m.

**THE GERMAN MAIL.**  
The I.G.M. str. *Elia* left Hamburg, carrying the German Mail with dates from Berlin of the 6th inst., left Colombo on the 23rd inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 4th prox.

**THE INDIAN MAIL.**  
The Indo-China str. *Leisang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for Hongkong on the 22nd inst., and is due here about the 28th inst. morning.

**RECENT STEAMERS.**  
The Bank Line str. *Lucifer* sailed from Kobe on the 19th inst. for Moji, and is due to arrive at Hongkong to-day.

The N.Y.K. str. *Wakasa Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 20th inst., and is expected here to-day.

The N.Y.K. str. *Nikko Maru* (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 22nd inst., and is expected here to-day.

The P. & O. str. *Candia* left Singapore for this port on the 22nd inst., at noon, and is due here to-morrow at about 6 a.m.

The O.B.K. str. *Chicago Maru* from Tacoma left Manila for this port on the 25th inst., and is due here to-morrow p.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kagu Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 21st inst., and is expected here to-morrow.

The T.K.K. str. *Buyo Maru* sailed from Moji for Hongkong on the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., and is due to arrive here on or about the 29th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tanaka Maru* (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 22nd inst., and is expected here on the 1st prox.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tosa Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via ports on the 22nd inst., and is expected here on the 10th prox.

The T.K.K. str. *Hongkong Maru* arrived at Iquique on the 13th inst., and leaves there on the 21st inst., and is expected to arrive at this port on or about the 27th November.

As a precaution against the constant risk of infection, remember that washing with

## CALVERT'S

### No. 5 Carbolic Soap

is a healthy habit, for either personal use or household purposes—and it is not expensive.

Local Dealers sell it. Makers—F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, England.

## "LOOK ALIVE!"

Is one of the many casual every day injunctions which make much unnoticed wisdom. The man who looks alive is always and everywhere successful. In business it is the "live" man who gets to the top. In society it is the cheerful, agreeable person who is most successful. In the domestic circle it is the cheerful member who most completely wins and holds our affection. Therefore look alive! If you are suffering from anything which robs you of your healthy alertness attend to the trouble at once and rest until a cure is effected. If you suspect that dyspepsia or any disorder of the stomach, liver, or bowels, is sapping your vitality, it is certain that without delay, you should

TAKE

## BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d. (36 pills), 1/6 (56 pills) and 2/9 (166 pills).

## SECRET OF THE THAMES

### MYSTERY SHIP.

WARNING GIVEN BY THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER.

The following official statement was made to a Press representative by Senhor Gomes the Portuguese Minister in London:

On August 1st I received information that a steamer was being fitted up at Erith, apparently for purposes of gun-running. As I believed that the equipment of such a steamer might be connected with Royalist plans for a revolution in Portugal, I laid the matter before the British Foreign Office.

After the information reached me the Erith steamer was kept under my observation. I was informed by the Foreign Office, in reply to my communication, that the British authorities would make the necessary inquiries.

I have no doubt but that the "arrest" of the steamer in the Thames is the sequel to the information I gave to the Foreign Office. This statement obviously solves the mystery of the seizure of the *Foam Queen* at Erith while she was being fitted to carry guns, rifles, and shells.

It has not yet been proved, of course, that either the *Foam Queen* or the *Arizona*, which was seized at Harrow, was intended for use by the Portuguese Royalists. It is understood that Messrs. Alexander Seoretan & Co. simply acted in the matter as agents for a third party who had the determination of the destination of the vessels.

### MYSTERIOUS FIGHT.

Rumours regarding an attempt by King Manuel's supporters to overthrow the Republic have been frequent of late. Some weeks ago a Portuguese cruiser gave chase to an armed vessel off Oporto. She returned later with her stem and funnels damaged as if by shell fire.

A few days afterwards a vessel, described as being armed and carrying a large quantity of guns and ammunition, was captured at Villagarcia, on the River Minho, which separates Portugal from Spanish Galicia.

King Manuel's supporters have been arrested by the Republican Government, and many supporters in the northern part of Portugal, Brazil, East Africa, Madeira, and the Cape Verde Islands. It is stated that large sums of money have been sent to England to further his cause.

No concealment was attempted of the fact that the *Foam Queen* was to carry explosives. In fact, the harbourmaster received notice to this effect.

Three barges were loaded with sixty tons of explosives at Dartford Creek. It was arranged that they should drop down to Old Haven, near the mouth of the river, on Wednesday, and that the *Foam Queen*, sailing light from Erith, should meet them there and take the explosives on board.

In the meantime the Foreign Office had taken action. Patrol boats ceaselessly passed and repassed the *Foam Queen*. Then came two torpedo-boats, which also passed and repassed—a fact that aroused suspicion on the river.

The barges in due course set out for Old Haven. The *Foam Queen* was about to follow when she was seized—*Daily Express*.

A later issue of the *Daily Express* gives the following further particulars:

"The *Express* is enabled to state that in addition to the *Foam Queen*, now in custody at Gravesend, the *Arizona* and *Bessie*, which are in custody at Harrow, six other vessels have been seized by the authorities in British ports."

Two of the ships were flying the Peruvian flag at the time of their arrest. One was to carry 4 7/16 guns and large cases labelled "4 7/16 pumps," but containing sections of a 4 7/16 gun, were being taken on board.

A solution of the seizure of the *Foam Queen* at Erith was supplied in yesterday's *Express* by an official statement made by Senhor Gomes, the Portuguese Minister in London. Senhor Gomes said he had made representations to the British Foreign Office regarding a ship that was being fitted out at Erith, as he believed that the equipment of such a steamer might be connected with royalist plans for a revolution in Portugal.

The *Foam Queen* was to have been loaded with sixty tons of ammunition from three barges at Old Haven, near the mouth of the Thames. This cargo consisted of—

395 cases of other ammunition.  
Her papers were presented at the London Customs House by a man named Gordon, who stated that he was the stoker.

It is understood that the *Salop*, which was last sighted at St. Vincent on August 15, took a cargo of ammunition on board from a Hamburg tug off the Goodwin Sands.

The work of discharging the ammunition cases from the *Bessie* was completed yesterday in Piel Channel, near Harrow. It is reported that the *Bessie* contained 500 cases of gun ammunition, which had been supplied by Messrs. Vickers from their Askmeals gun range in Cumberland.

These cases had been conveyed by rail to Ram side, and carried from there to the shore and put on board the *Bessie*. The latter vessel, on the completion of her loading, was to have awaited the *Arizona*, and the transshipment

# WM. POWELL, LTD.

## REAL IRISH "TABLELINEN"

TABLECLOTHS AND SERVIETTES "EN SUITE"

BLEACHED DAMASK (BY THE YARD).

FANCY AFTERNOON TEACLOTHS.

## LINEN DEPT.

PHONE 346A.

[1130]

## CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after 3rd October, 1911, until further notice.

Previous Time-Tables cancelled.

DOWN TRAINS										UP TRAINS									
STATIONS	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	STATIONS	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18
Canton	dep.	7.55	14.25						7.00	15.30	Kowloon	dep.	14.25	8.00	14.00				7.00
Shek Pai	arr.	8.02	14.32						7.06	15.36	Hung Hom	arr.	14.32	8.06	14.06				7.06
Che Pi	arr.	8.12	14.42						7.16	15.46	Yau Ma Tei	arr.	14.42	8.16	14.16				7.16
Wu Chung	arr.	8.20	14.50						7.24	15.54	Sha Tin	arr.	14.50	8.24	14.24				7.24
San Kow	arr.	8.29	15.00						7.34	16.04	Tai Po	arr.	14.59	8.33	14.33				7.34
Sun Tong	arr.	8.38	15.10						7.44	16.14	Tai Po Market	arr.	15.08	8.42	14.42				7.44
Tong Mei	arr.	8.44	15.16						7.50	16.20	Fan Ling	arr.	15.17	8.51	14.51				7.50
Nga Yuen	arr.	8.48	15.20						7.54	16.24	Shum Chun	arr.	15.26	8.59	15.00				7.54
Sien Tso	arr.	8.55	15.26						8.00	16.30	Pa Kwei	arr.	15.35	9.08	15.08				8.00
Shek Ha	arr.	9.00	15.34						8.06	16.36	Id Lung	arr.	15.44	9.17	15.17				8.06
Shek Tai	arr.	9.09	15.40						8.14	16.44	Ping Wu	arr.	15.53	9.26	15.26				8.14
Shek Lik Kow	arr.	9.21	15.52						8.26	16.56	Tin Tong	arr.	16.02	9.35	15.35				8.26
Shek Lung	arr.	9.31	16.00						8.36	17.06	Shek Ku	arr.	16.10	9.44	15.44				8.36
Sal Wu	arr.	9.36	16.07						8.41	17.11	Tong Mei	arr.	16.19	9.53	15.53				8.41
Nam Shek	arr.	9.45	16.16						8.51	17.21	Long Tau	arr.	16.28	10.02	16.02				8.51
Wang Lik	arr.	9.55	16.26						9.01	17.31	Lam Tung	arr.	16.37	10.11	16.11				9.01
Sheung Ping	arr.	10.03	16.34						9.09	17.39	Chung Shui	arr.	16.46	10.20	16.20				9.09
Muk Luk	arr.	10.08	16.39						9.14	17.44	Chung Shui	arr.	16.55	10.29	16.29				9.14
Tai Tong	arr.	10.09	16.40						9.15	17.45	Tai Tong	arr.	17.04	10.38	16.38				9.15
Cheung Muk	arr.	10.10	16.41						9.16	17.46	Sheung Ping	arr.	17.13	10.47	16.47				9.16
Tau Shuk	arr.	10.11	16.42						9.17	17.47	Wang Lik	arr.	17.22	10.56	16.56				9.17
Lam Tung	arr.	10.12	16.43						9.18	17.48	Sal Wu	arr.	17.31	11.05	17.05				9.18
Tong Mei	arr.	10.13	16.44						9.19	17.49	Shek Lung	arr.	17.40	11.14	17.14				9.19
Shek Ka	arr.	10.14	16.45						9.20	17.50	Shek Lik Kow	arr.	17.49	11.23	17.23				9.20
Tin Tong	arr.	10.15	16.46						9.21	17.51	Shek Tai	arr.	17.58	11.32	17.32				9.21
Ping Wu	arr.	10.16	16.47						9.22	17.52	Shek Ha	arr.	18.07	11.41	17.41				9.22
Li Lung	arr.	10.17	16.48						9.23	17.53	Shek Tai	arr.	18.16	11.50	17.50				9.23
Pa Kwei	arr.	10.18	16.49						9.24	17.54	Shek Ku	arr.	18.25	11.59	17.59				9.24
Shum Chun	arr.	10.19	16.50						9.25	17.55	Shek Ku	arr.	18.34	12.08	18.08				9.25
Shek Lung	arr.	10.20	16.51						9.26	17.56	Shek Ku	arr.	18.43	12.17	18.17				9.26
Tai Po Market	arr.	10.21	16.52						9.27	17.57	Shek Ku	arr.	18.52	12.26	18.26				9.27
Fan Ling	arr.	10.22	16.53						9.28	17.58	Shek Ku	arr.	19.01	12.35	18.35				9.28
Shum Chun	arr.	10.23	16.54						9.29	17.59	Shek Ku	arr.	19.10	12.44	18.44				9.29
Wang Lik	arr.	10.24	16.55						9.30	18.00	Shek Ku	arr.	19.19	12.53	18.53				9.30
Tai Po	arr.	10.25	16.56						9.31	18.01	Shek Ku	arr.	19.28	13.02	19.02				9.31
Sha Tin	arr.	10.26	16.57						9.32	18.02	Shek Ku	arr.	19.37	13.11	19.11				9.32
Yau Ma Tei	arr.	10.27	16.58						9.33	18.03	Shek Ku	arr.	19.46	13.20	19.20				9.33
Yau Ma Tei	arr.	10.28	16.59						9.34	18.04	Shek Ku	arr.	19.55	13.29	19.29				9.34
Yau Ma Tei	arr.	10.29	17.00						9.35	18.05	Shek Ku	arr.	20.04	13.38	19.38				9.35
Yau Ma Tei	arr.	10.30	17.01						9.36	18.06	Shek Ku	arr.	20.13	13.47	19.47				9.36
Yau Ma Tei	arr.	10.31	17.02						9.37	18.07	Shek Ku	arr.	20.22	13.56	19.56				9.37
Yau Ma Tei	arr.	10.32	17.03						9.38	18.08	Shek Ku	arr.	20.31	14.05	20.05				9.38
Yau Ma Tei	arr.	10.33	17.04						9.39	18.09	Shek Ku	arr.	20.40	14.14	20.14				9.39
Yau Ma Tei	arr.	10.34	17.05						9.40	18.10	Shek Ku	arr.	20.49	14.23	20.23				9.40
Yau Ma Tei	arr.	10.35	17.06						9.41	18.11	Shek Ku	arr.	20.58	14.32	20.32				9.41
Yau Ma Tei	arr.	10.36	17.07						9.42	18.12	Shek Ku	arr.	21.07	14.41	20.41				9.42
Yau Ma Tei	arr.	10.37	17.08						9.43	18.13	Shek Ku	arr.	21.16	14.50	20.50				9.43
Yau Ma Tei	arr.	10.38	17.09						9.44	18.14	Shek Ku	arr.	21.25	14.59	21.00				9.44











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